RUSSIA HEARD FROM

Belligerent Attitude Toward Japan.

She Will Object, So the Press Says, to

prevented. If Japan has anything of that nature in view, it is time for her to pause and consider, as in such a case the neutrality of Russia cannot be counted upon despite her love of peace."

WHAT THE STANDARD WILL PHINT.

LONDON, MARCH 6.—The Standard will to-morrow print the following dispatch from its Berlin correspondent:

"Men here who know the situation in Ecastern Asia in regard to the negotiations between Japan and China, believe more strongly than ever that China wishes to gain time to come to an understanding with Russia. It is stated that Russia is not disposed to consider favorably the large concessions proposed by a special envoy with a view of obtaining possibly greater favors later on."

CHINESE PEACE COMMISSION. CHINESE PEACE COMMISSION.

London, March 6.—A Shanghai dispatch sava ex-Minister Foster, counsel for the Chinese commission, will leave for Tien Tsin to-morrow. A Pekin dispath says Li Hung Chang will leave to-morrow with rowers as the control of the country of the country with rowers. morrow with powers as peace commis-sioner en route to Japan.

TOLD WHAT JAPAN WILL BEQUIRE. LONDON, March 6.—Mr. Kato, the Japanese minister he e, has had a long interview with Lord Kimberley, the secretary for foreign affairs, during which he communicated Japan's requirements with reference to China's peace envoys.

number of priests in this city with prostituting their sacred office to help the murders of Cronin to escape justice, and even to reap rewards for their crime. The Croninites have prepared and sent to Monsignore Satolli a petition urging the papai ablegate to visit Chicago and the papai ablegate to visit Chicago and investigate in person these charg s, which are far too serious to be probed only by hearsay evidence. Thousands of copies of this petition have been printed in the form of a circular and distributed among Catholics, who are believed to side with the Croninites or to be in favor of a just and fair settlement of the whole trouble by the Church itself.

TWO CAPTURED.

They Were Driving a Rand of Horse

WALLA WALLA, Wash., March 6. Sheriff Ellingsworth and Constable Gibbs overtook and arrested Charles Orr and an accomplice, said to be a butcher, who had stolen and were driving a band of horses from Eureka Flat into Oregon. The stealing had been going on for a long time, but the thieves could not be apprehended. Orr and companion came into town to-day, leaving the band near the city, and when returning to resume the drive were met by Gibbs, who notified Ellingsworth, and the two started fied Ellingsworth, and the two started and overtook the men about three miles below the city. Ellingsworth covered the men with a gun, and his command to throw up their hands was obeyed. The officers brought both men to the city and locked them in the county jail. Or is a brother-in-law of the Powell brothers, who operated in the horse business on Eureka Flat for years, but at the request of officers vanished.

THE REBELS AT MUSCAT.

They Occupy the Town and the Sultah's Troops the Fort.

LONDON, March 6 .- The Kilwa's passengers from Kurraches state that the rebels at Muscat number 350. They are armed with Martini rifles, and are excelent marksmen and still hold the cement marksmen and still hold the town. The sultan's troops, 2,500 strong, occupy the forts. The latter are armed with weapons of ancient pattern. Several corpses were lying in the streets of the town, and if anybody tried to remove them he was fired upon. The rebels treat the citizens we.". Some British residents occupy a large coal shed belonging to the residency. Others are in board vessels or have fled inland. The house of an English missionary who had found to the residency was looted. The house of an English missionary who had gone to the residency was looted. The surgeon of the residency, while in a boat flying the British flag, was fired at. The warships Sphinx and Bramble had

PERHY, O. T., March 6.—News has been received here that Deputy Marshal Will Nix with fifteen or twenty deputies had surrounded the cave in which the Bil Doolan garg was located, and were attempting to blow the gang out with dynamite. A posse went out from here to the marshal's assistance. Rumors are aflowed fights between the outlaws THE WHISKY TRUST.

Plan of Reorganization to Be Made Pub

CHICAGO, March 6 .- The conference of the attorneys of the whisky trust ended to-day and Messrs. Bijur and Cadwalader left this afternoon for New York. The matters requiring the atten-DESPITE HER LOVE OF PEACE tion of the lawyers have been satisfacorganization, which the New York counsel brought with them, was accepted,

She Will Object. So the Press Says, to Japan Acquiring Chinese Territory or Retaining Corea—A Time for Japan to Pause and Consider.

St. Petrrsburg, March 6.—The Grashdanin says that if Japan should insist on any partition of China or on acquiring Cores, she would assuredly have to reckon with Russia as an armed antagonist.

The Moscow Gazette says: "It is impossible to permit the smallest seizure of Chinese soil by Japan. Corea must be evacuated and further encroachments."

sel brought with them, was accepted, with a few amendments suggested by the Chicago attorney, Levi Mayer. The pian of reorganization will be submitted to the entire committee next Wednesday in New York for its approval. The local members of the conference refuse to give any intimation as to the plan of reorganization, but say that it will be made public Thursday or Friday of this week. Mr. Harrison, one of the accountants, who has been making an examination of the trust's books, is still at work here, and Mr. O'Brien, the other expert, has returned to Peoria. Attorney Mayer, when asked what had been the result of the experts' examination, said:

"I cannot discuss the disclosures made by the examination of the company's books, as to give details would be quite improper at this time. I have no objection to saying that there is at hand the most substantial evidence which places the old managers in an unenviable position. The profligate recklessness, not to say dishonesty, with which certain deals were made are astounding. Contracts, in which some of the officers were financially interested and which needlessly cost the company a vast sum of money, were made with the facility with which a child blows bubbles from a pipe. The old management has been a mosaic of rottenness, whose exposure both justice and the rights of the defrauded stockholders demand." "I cannot discuss the disclosures made

A NEW FOE TO FIGHT.

Check-Raising Swindlers Said to Have

OMAHA, March 6 .- Startling developments were made in the Union Pacific check-raising swindle today, which are calculated to alarm all corporations paying in checks. The discovery was made that the gang who operated on the Union Pacific have a mode of erasing ink with an acid, which defles the best dewith reference to China's peace envoys.

A PETITION TO SATOLLI.

Friends of the Murdered Cronin Ask an Investigation.

Chicago, March 6.—The Croninites are making a strong attempt to drag Monsignore Satolli, and through him the Catholic Church, into the great quarrel which disrupted the Clan-na-Gael throughout the nation and the Irish people of this city. The followers of the murdered doctor are arguing that the difficulties which hang around the death of Cronin and the circumstances that preceded that tragic event have reached too large proportions in Chicago for the Church to keep clear of the controversy any longer. They charge a number of priests in this city with prostituting their sacred office to help the murders of Cronin to escape justice, and even to reap rewards for their crime.

with an acid, which defies the best detectives, and which is guaranteed not to show the slightest presence of acid or other foreign substances. The amount is sculd by the work of the gang is not known, but it is not as large as at first supposed. The amount is not regarded as of much importance, however, as compared with the new process which is puzzling the company's chemists and detectives. The paper on which the checks are printed has been regarded until now as being absolutely proof against manipulation, but the operations of the inventors of the paper that their invention is acid-proof. The checks raised failed to show a single erasure mark, and the amount of the check in figures in the corner, as well as their invention is acid-proof. The check in figures in the corner, as well as their invention is acid-proof. The check in figures in the corner, as well as their invention is acid-proof. The check in figures in the corner, as well as their invention is acid-proof. The check in figures in the corner, as well as their invention is acid-proof. The check in figures in the corner, as compared with the new process which is puzzling the company's chemists and detectives. The paper on which the new process which is puzzling th tectives, and which is guaranteed not to

Glori, to-day secured an injunction. against Bob Fitzsimmons and the appointment of a receiver for the Fitzsimmon's show. The company is booked at Kernan's theatre this week. George W. Bife, treasurer of the theatre, was made r-ceiver with instructions to continue the performances, but not to pay Glori or Fitzsimmons any salary. The bill of complaint alleges that the show belongs jointly to Glori and Fitzsimmons and that the latter has ousted the plaintiff from the copartnership. This evening Fitzsimmons stated that he would disband his company next Saturday night, and in that way get rid of Captain Glori. Fitzsimmons was asked if Glori's withdrawal would affect his match with Corbett. He said:

"Not in any way. It is my money that is up with the exception of \$750. On account of all my troubles I have been compelled to ask Corbett to grant me a little more time, and he has done so. My money will be forthcoming, and Glori will have nothing to do with it." mon's show. The company is booked

Will Revolutionize Iron-Making. SPRINGFIELD, O., March 6 .- The invention by George Harley, a foundryman of a process for making malleable iron of excellent quality direct from iron of excellent quality direct from moulds, has been proved a success at tests made here. Harley claims that his invention will revolutionize iron-making, and this pre-kiction is borne out by the opinion of experts. The discovery is said to surpass in importance that made by Lessemer. A company has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital. By Harley's process iron is made from an endless furnace with a peculiar method of controlling the admission of air by which a thoroughly molten condition of iron is obtained. It is said that the Bethlehem, Pa., iron men have expressed a willingness to pay \$10,000,000 for the invention on proof that it is what it is claimed to be.

GUTHRIE, O. T. March 6 .- The attempt of the authorities of Payne to levy a tax on the Indians who occupy allotments within the county has aroused a troublesome opposition. The red men agreed not to permit any val-uation of their belongings to be made last Saturday. This agreement was broken by an Indian, John Amble, and he also gave the assessors information.

The other Indians have sworn to kill him by the forms of torture usually applied to traitors among the Indians, and Amble is now under the protection of the whites. This is the first attempt to

May Bring News From the Arctic. LONDON, March 6 .- A letter dated at Kjollefjord, February 24, has reached Hammerfest, Norway, which says that a telegraph inspector at a mountain station between Lebesly and Lanafjord saw a ballon moving in a southward direc-tion. It is believed this may possibly be carrying dispatches from Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer.

THE WORK REVIEWED

That Attempted Rather Than That Accomplished.

LAST OF FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS

he Most Notable Feature of the Seaston Was the Inability of the Two Houses to Agree Upon Important Questions Which Should Have Been Decided.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- A review of the work of the last session of the fiftythird congress must necessarily deal more with what was attempted to be done than that which was accomplished, since most of the important business considered has been relegated to the first class. The session has been particularly marked by the inability of the senate and house to agree upon any of the most important problems presented by them.

Congress met December 4 last with one imperative and perennial task, to frame and enact the various appropriation bills. Next in importance was the financial question, for which no definite plan of settlement beyond many freesilver bills and various individual schemes was then in view. Several important bills came over as a heritage from the preceding session. Foremost among those in the house were:

The Nicaragaa canal bill, the railroad pooling bill, and the bill for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads known as the Reilly bill.

railroads known as the Reilly bill.

The Nicaragua canal project has not been able to secure a hearing in the house. Largely through the enthusiastic efforts of Morgan of Alabama the senate bill was pushed to a vote in that body after protracted debate, and was sent to the house, where the conference committee substituted its own bill, which had been on the calendar throughout the session and which differed in several points from the Morgan bill. The pooling bill was passed by the house early in the session, but the senate refused to consider it by a negative vote of 42 to 24 on the question of consideration. Strong opposition to the Reilly bill was developed in the house, and after a very sharp debate it was recommitted to the committee without instructions.

Several important bills were placed on

committee without instructions.

Several important bills were placed on the calendar of the senate at the beginning of the term, handed down from the long session, when they had been passed by the house. Prominent among them was a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was debated intermittently, but finally side-tracked. Another unsuccessful measure was the anti-option bill. There were also on the senate calendar the four bills the house had sent over to be placed on the free list, sugar, coal, iron and barbed wire, but the attempt to secure consideration of the free sugar bill was negatived ation of the free sugar bill was negatived by a small majority, and the opposition to the three others was so apparent that they have been allowed to pass into ob-

from a table-top. What is to be done is the question which is perplexing the minds of the officials at the Union Pacific headquarters to-day.

Fitzsimmens and His Manager.

Baltinore, Md., March 6.—Martin Lehmayer, acting as counsel for Charles with more or less weight of authority behind them.

behind them.

The principal class of legislation accomplished by the short session was that making appropriation for the support of the government. Not a little general legislation was incorporated into the appropriation bills. The bills in the order in which they passed the

in the order in which they passed the house were:

For the military academy (West Point), army, pension, fortifications, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, postal, agricultaral, Indian, sundry civil, legislative, executive and judicial, navy and general deficiency.

When the last week of congress began the house had passed all except the general deficiency, and the senate had the last four yet to consider. The pension bill as enacted contained provisions that pensions shall not be paid to non-residents who are not citizens of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service, directing examining surgeons to state the cating examining surgeons to state the rat-ings to which they say the applicants are entitled, and fixing the lowest rate of pension at \$6 a month. The diplo-matic and consular bill increased the salaries of several foreign representa-tives, and the senate placed in it an amendment authorizing the president to contract for laying a cable between the Hawaiian islands and the United States and to use \$500,000 in the work, an amendment which the house refused states and to use south the house refused to accept. The agricultural bill empowered the secretary of agriculture to enforce rules for the inspection of live cattle whose meat is intended for shipment abroad in any form, and regulations to prevent the shipment of condemned carcasses abroad or from one state to another, and fixed heavy penalties for violation of such regulations. Considerable legislation was included in the sundry civil bill, and much more was attempted in the senate by proposed amendments. The completion of several public buildings was provided for in the bill as it passed the house, and sums were added in the senate for new buildings. Another senate amendment provided for the purchase for \$150,000 of the site of the Biaine mansion. Provision was also included mansion. Provision was also included for the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the department of justice, to be known as the United States penitentiary and maintained for keeping United States prisoners who have heretofore been Feld in ers who have heretofore been field in state prisons under contract. The naval bill was notable because of the "new navy" provision for two battleships and six torpedo boats and the increase of the enlisted force by the addition of 1,000 men. The general deticiency bill as reported to the house amounted to \$6,159,539. An amendment requested by the secretary of state, to pay Great Britain \$425,000 damages for seizures of sealers in Behring sea, was voted down by the house.

The Total Appropriations.

Washington, March 5.—The total appriations of this congress shows that the aggregate is dangerously near the \$500,-000.000 mark. The grand total of appropriations, subject to some few changes, is found to be \$497,994,604.

HAWAII'S EX-QUEEN.

Question Whether She Will Be SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 .- Special correspondence from Hawaii says that Condensed Telegraphic Rethe president is reported to be wavering between granting the ex-queen her full pardon or letting the sentence stand. It is common talk that Mrs. Dole is interceding for the ex-queen. Indeed, the feeling against the ex-royal lady has de-creased so that it is the general nope in the city that she will be pardoned, not because she is not guilty, but on account of her age, ill health, previous misforfortunes, and further because she is the only woman mixed up in the affair. Charles B. Wilson, the authorized agent of the ex-queen, says he knows of his own knowledge that not only Honolulu ladies, but men also are making a strong fight for the ex-queen's pardon. Personally he has no doubt that the pardon will be granted. He also says and authorizes the statement that he has advised her not to ask for pardon under any circumstances, but to rely on her letter of abdication solely. The exqueen has it in her power to do some good among the natives, but it is feared that her natural disposition will prevent her from fully accepting the situation. She may, however, do so, and if she does she will not suffer any hardship at the hands of the government. Her confinement will be at present in the executive building, which was her former palace. She will occupy one of the large and airy rooms formerly used by her and over-looking the fine park surrounding the building.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER. because she is not guilty, but on account

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

of the American Board Suspected of Insurgent Designs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5 .- The situation of the missionaries of the American board residing at Amarash is critical. Two of them are British subjects. The governor-general of the province of The governor-general of the province of Alepo declares that he suspects them of insurgent designs, and has ordered their letters opened and sent to Alepo, where they will be examined before delivery. Boxes of food and clothing addressed to them must now be examined by the police of Amarash, despite their already being inspected at Alexandria upon entering the country. The chief of police in Amarash consequently has seized several of such boxes. He also imprisoned the muleteers conveying them. He several of such boxes. He also impris-oned the muleteers conveying them. He publicly declared that the missionaries were importing arms and had a large quantity stored, ready for use against the Moliammedans. The bigotry of the ignorant people, already aroused against the Armenians, is now directed against the missionaries. Disaster is possible any moment unless the agitation be checked.

NEBRASKA'S FARMERS.

Five States Will Contribute Seeds for

OMAHA, March 5 .- The members of the state relief commission, who went to Chicago and St. Louis to secure seed grain for Nebraska's destitute farmers, returned to-day, The boards of trade in both cities promise to have each county in Missouri and Illinois donate a car of seed. Iowa, Minnesota and Indiana also desire to contribute. It is estimated by Secretary Nason that the five states will contribute not less than 500 cars of seed grain. The commission has made a carciul estimate, and it is stated that to plant the land under cultivation in the forty-three drouth-stricken counties. in the forty-three drouth-stricken counties would require in the aggregate 5,000,000 bushels. The planting of these lands means, in the event of a crop, the sum of \$100,000,000 to the farmers.

Telegraphers Organize. New York, March 5 .- A number of

telegraph operators of this city met at Clarendon hall to-day and organized the American Telegraph Union. There were about 200 operators present. The meeting was called to order by Robert L. Deakers, who made an address advocating government control of the telegrap ing government control of the telegraph lines of the country. He was followed by others in the same strain, after which the meeting went into secret session. A committee was then selected from the companies represented at the meeting, viz: The Western Union, Postal Cable Company and the railroad and press wires. This committee after a conference recommended the election of a board of directors composed of nine members, to have general charge of the organization until the national convenorganization until the national convention should be held. This was agreed to, and the following were elected:
R. L. Deakers, W. O. Eastiake, J. P. Eagen, C. E. Thompson, T. J. Dunn, D. L. Russell, J. J. Whalen, T. J. Cusey and J. S. Newman.
No officers were elected.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- When Post master-General Bissell retires from office he will have nearly cleared up the presidential-postmaster docket. At present there are about thirty offices to be filled before March 4 next. There are now before the senate for confirmation forty-one nominations, and about twen-ty are so indorsed that there will, be no ty are so indorsed that there will be no question as to senatorial approval. The principal offices still to be filled are at Cincinnati and Cleveland. About 375 Repfiblican postmasters will hold over until the next congress meets, unless vacancies are caused by deaths or resignations, for during the period extending from March 4, 1891, to the session of congress in the following December this number were appointed.

A Most Complete Tiredness.

CHICAGO, March 5 .- Percy G. Cham berlain, a retired captain of the British army, shot and killed himself in his home yesterday. He left a letter addressed "To the coroner or to whomso-ever it concerns," in which he said he had no other motive for the act than "a most complete tiredness." He had lived too long, and was very tired. He was unmarried.

The Court Has No Jurisdiction. San Francisco, March 5 .- The case

NORTHWEST.

ports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion Fre Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho-Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Grant's Pass, Or., has 405 boys and 355 girls of school age.

The farmers about Silver Lake, Or., are desirous of establishing a creamery.

The school census in Corvallis, Or., shows 352 females and 316 males; total ages.

An effort is being made to start up the Ocosta, Wash., mill plant that has been idle for a year. The city council of Seattle has donated \$200 to the Salvation army to be used in its labor relief work.

It is proposed to hold an encampment of G. A. R. veterans of Eastern Oregon at Elgin, July 23 and 24.

There are 12,000 sacks of grain in the Monkland district of Sherman county, Or., yet in the farmers' hands.

Four regulars and eight specials are to be dropped from the Spokane police force in the interest of economy. As soon as the weather is suitable the prisoners in Spokane county, Wash., jail will be set to work on the roads.

The woolen mills at Bandon, Or., are running overtime with orders enough to keep at it all summer. A shortage of wool is threatened.

Many owners of hoppards are putting up the wire system this spring. It costs but little more than poles and lasts for a number of years.

A public wool warehouse and market will be established at Baker City, Or. It will be 60x100 feet, of corrugated iron, on stone foundation. It is said there is to be a boom in the Althouse mining district this year, and that 150 stamps will be at work in the

vicinity of Browntown. The Heppner, Or., board of trade has appointed a committee to see what can be done to open a road between that city and Parris creek.

A subscription is being taken among the sportsmen of Walla Walla, Wash., for the importation of 400 pairs of bob-white quail to stock that section.

A Tacoma, Wash., firm is making large shipments of eggs to Montana. This is a result of the Eastern blizzards cutting off the supply from that direction.

The business men and farmers of La Center, Amboy, Chelatchie and Yacolt, Wash., are talking of jointly building a good road in that region eighteen miles long.

There is a project on foot to open up a trail and postal route between Grant's Pass and Gold Beach, Or., by way of the junction of Rogue and Illinois rivers. Illahee, Reuben and Leland.

The Salem, Or., postmaster has been directed by the postal department to discharge one carrier from his force. A remonstrance petition is being signed to

Captain Malthy has sent the What-

com, Wash., board of trade some sam-ples of Wilson hybrid tobacco raised on his farm at Lynden. This year he and G. L. Ramsdel will raise about ten acres of the Havana variety. H. B. Williams, Frank Cook et al., have filed articles of incorporation for the American Patriotic Memorial As-

sociation of Whatcom, Wash. The ob-ject of the association is to furnish gratuitous instruction to the children of soldiers and sailors who served in the The Tacoms, Wash., committee it

The Tacoma, Wash., committee in charge of the army-post matter has decided to report in favor of a half-dozen sites as follows: East Side of American Lake, west side of American Lake, Steilacom site, near Albert Whyte's place, Edison site, near Edison, and Point Defiance.

Olympia people are determined to re-sent to the utmost the action of Ta-coma's newspapers and chamber of com-merce in regard to the continuance of work on the capitol, and business men are correspondingly grateful for Seattle's friendliness on what is to Olympia the all-important question.

all-important question.

A compromise has been effected in the affairs of the Aberdeen, Wash., bank, and joint receivers have been appointed by the superior court. In consequence the appeal has been withdrawn, and the receivers are now hard at work endeavoring to straighten out the tangle. The receivers are: J. P. Carson, of Montesano, and Eugene France, of Aberdeen. Both are well-known business men, and depositors can rest satisfied that their interests will be protected in every way possible.

Senator Campbell's bill, which is practically for the relief of the city of Taccoma, Wash., in permitting an extension of the water system, passed the senate, and was immediately transmitted to the house and passed there. Two years ago the city of Tacoma at a special election appropriated \$300,000 for the extension of its water system to Pattison aprings. Three did not have the capacity supposed, and as the money was voted for a special purpose it was impossible to extend the system in any other direction without another vote of the people. The bill is for the purpose of again submitting the matter. Senator Campbell's bill, which is practing the matter.

Senator Ide's bill for the relief of the big charter ridden cities of Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma provides for the amendment of section 10, article 11 of the constitution of the state of Wash the constitution of the state of Washington, relating to county, city and township organisation so as to read as follows: "Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature by general laws; but the legislature by general laws shall provide for incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed; and cities and towns heretorepealed; and cities and towns hereto-fore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution, shall be sufficient to and controlled by general

BATTLESHIP OREGON.

uggestions for a Grand Naval Display

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 .- Now that the Olympis has secured her quota of men the battle-ship Oregon is receiving her fair share of attention. The workmen of the Union iron works are putting the finishing touches on her, and she is nearly ready to be turned over to the government. One of the afternoon papers here says:

"She being the first vessel of her line ever constructed on the Pacific Coast, naval officers are particularly anxious to make the transfer of the vessel an oc-casion for a naval demonstration in the bay of San Francisco. There are enough ships at Mare Island to make up quite a squadron. The two revenue cutters, Corwin and Rush, could be pressed into service, besides the coast survey boats now in Oakland creek and those not on Corwin and Rush, could be pressed into service, besides the coast survey boats now in Oakland creek and those not on duty. The secretary of the navy could be persuaded to give orders to have the ships placed under the orders of an acting admiral. The coast defense vessel Monterey could act as flagship. The morning of the formal transfer of the Oregon, the naval fleet at Mare Island could steam slowly down from the yard and take up its station in the bay on an imaginary line, run north from about a mile off shore from Goat Island. The revenue cutters and other vessels could form another line further west, and at a giv n time the Oregon could steam through the gauntlet, and after passing, be followed by the rest of the fleet. After a marine parade the local naval reserve and crews of the warships could arrange a series of barge races and boat drills. The Union iron works would undoubtedly be willing to offer a prize for the fastest barge crew, entries to be open to the naval reserve crews and regulars slike.

"If it is decided to arrange a great naval show the Oregon can perhaps be duly christened July 4 next. It is not expected her guns will be furnished her by that time, but the ship will be practically completed, except perhaps for a few turret plates and pieces of ordnance. The parade could be arranged anyway and a mock ceremony gone through with. At the naval pay office and at Mare island it is said that if the people of Vallejo, San Francisco and Oakland would make it known that they intended to arrange for the first naval display of modern warships ever held in western coast waters, the government would, undoubtedly, try to rush material to the Oregon's builders so that they might complete the ship, thus enabling her to be formally turned over to the authorities of the United States July 4."

WORST NOT KNOWN.

WORST NOT KNOWN.

Two Hundred Killed and Injured in the

City of Mexico, March 4.-One of the most frightful accidents in the history of Mexican railroads resulting in the killing of 104 persons and the serions, if not fatal injuries of nearly 100 other, occurred on the Inter-Oceanic railroad at a point about twenty-five miles from this city.

A few days ago a great many people A few days ago a great many people left the capital and the towns in the vicinity to go on a pilgrimage to the Catholic shrine at Sacre Monte. Yesterday a long train, on board of which were 1,200 passengers, was returning from the place of the pilgrimage. It went well until a point on the line about midway between Timantia and Tenango was reached. On this part of the road was reached. On this part of the road there is a steep incline, the line at one place having a sharp curve, where it runs close to the edge of a high preci-pice. This is one of the most dangerous places on the road and was rendered pice. This is one of the most dangerous places on the road and was rendered more so by the fact that the track was not in the best condition. As the train started down the incline many of the passengers were laughing and joking, while others were looking out of the windows at the rapidly passing scenery. Soon the speed of the train began to increase, and it was soon running at a frightful rate. The passengers ceased their joking and looked at each other with strange fear depicted in their faces. Steadily the momentum of the train, which was now swaying and bounding fearfully, increased, and soon the dangerous high curve was struck. As the pilot wheels of the engine took the curve, the locomotive swayed outthe curve, the locomotive swayed out-ward and then back. As the drivers went on the curve the engine again swayed heavily, and then either jumped the track or turned a rail. It dashed the track or turned a rail. It dashed across the scanty space between the rails and the edge of the chasm and then plunged downward. One after another three coaches filled with passengers dashed after it and piled up in a mass of wreckage at the foot of the precipice. The next two coaches also jumped the track, but most fortunately, did not go over the edge of the precipice. As the lifth coach left the track it twisted and broke the coupling connecting with and broke the coupling connecting with the coaches behind. These coaches kept the rails and safely passed around the curve. After running a considerable

distance they were stopped by the hand L. R. Stockwell's Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 .- L. R. Stock well, the well-known comedian, ran into a whole lot of trouble when he came to San Francisco with Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" company. Less than a year ago Stockwell failed here as a theatrical manager. After that his wife, known to the theatrical world as Ethel Brandon, secured a divorce from him, alleging desertion. Stockwell in the meantime went East to make a living. Since his return his ex-wife's lawyers are said to have been annoying him over money matters, and still more trouble came down upon him to-day, when sev-eral of his old creditors attached for debt his salary due from the Hoyt company.

Stuck Closer Than a Brother. LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., March 4 .- An eccentric old lady died not long ago at Reiglesville, N. J., a short distance abovethis city. She was known to have been the possessor of government bonds to the possessor of government bonds to a large amount when living, and that, having no faith in banks, she had secreted them somewhere about her house or premises. A diligent search after her death failed to reveal the place of their concealment, and their hiding place was not discovered until the old lady was being prepared for burial, when a porous plaster was noticed on her body, and upon its removal the bonds were found secreted beneath it.

MORTON'S STATEMENT

American Export Beef of the Highest Quality.

FRAUDS PRACTICED BY DEALERS

All the Cry Against Our Ments Inspired by the Land-Owners of France and Germany - France's Prohibition of Our Live Cattle.

WASHINGTON, March 2. - Secretary Morton has prepared the following statement for the press regarding the ment trade of the United States with certain foreign countries:

"Export American beef is of such a high quality that a parliamentary committee in England in 1893 reported that in some of the most fashionable and aristocratic markets in London it was frequently sold as 'prime Scotch and English meat.' In some of the large meat-selling establishments in the aristocratic West End of London there was practically no other than American meat sold. Yet it was called 'English' and 'Scotch.' The prices of American dressed

sold. Yet it was called 'English' and 'Scotch.' The prices of American dressed beef, per 100 pounds, at the Central meat market of London December 31, 1894, were as follows:

"American beef, killed in England, \$10.12\(^1\)2\(^1\)2 per hundred to \$10.87\(^1\)2\(^1\)2\(^1\)2 per hundred to \$10.87\(^1\)2\(^1\)2\(^1\)2 per hundredweight for hind quarters; for forequarters, \$7.60 and \$8.

"It is claimed by the United States international dealers in meats that all the cry against the edibleness of American meats, and all the charges against the sanitary condition of American live cattle sent abroad are inspired by the land-owning protectionists of Germany and France. They desire, it is said, to make cattle and meat higher in German and French markets by making cattle and beef scarcer. The herds of the United States are in splendid sanitary condition. There has not been a case of pleuro-pneumonia in any of the United States or territories in the last three years. There is no contagious, infectious or communicable disease prevalent among the domestic animals in any state or territory of the Union. There has not been, and will not be, shipped to any European port any animal or the products of any animal which has not been inspected and declared healthy, wholesome and edible. The United States will continue to furnish all meatless Europe with the best and cheapest pork and beef in the world."

FRANCE'S PROMISTION.

FRANCE'S PROHIBITION.

PRANCE'S PROBLETION.

PARIS, March. 2.—Contrary to cabled reports received here, United States Ambassador Eustis has not received instructions to protest against the French exclusion of American cattle. It seems there is a misapprehension in the United States in regard to the scope of the decree which applies only to American live cattle, and which does not affect the tinned or dressed beef. The exact wording of the decree is:

"Considering that contagious diseases which do not exist in France are prevalent in the United States among animals of the bovine species, and that cases have been established among animals imported into Europe from that country, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the introduction of these diseases into our territory. Accordingly, upon the advice of the consulting committee on epizootics, and on the report upon the advice of the consulting committee on epizootics, and on the report of the counselor of state, the director of agriculture decrees that the import into or transit through France of all animals of the bovine species from the United States is prohibited both by our land frontiers or by sea, until otherwise ordered. Animals shipped before February 24 will be allowed entry if healthy."

It is learned that France took this step with the greatest reluctance. M. Hanotaux, the minister of foreign affairs, says:

affairs, says:
"I myself was greatly opposed to the issuance of the decree, and it was only done after the minister of agriculture had assured me that there was positive had assured me that there was positive evidence that the disease among the cattle landed existed. I am not willing to agree to any step which could be con-strued as unfriendly to the United States, but Germany, Belgium and Eng-land have already taken exactly the same precautions, and we were the last nation to do so."

CALIFORNIA'S PRIDE.

The Citrus Fair Successfully Opened at

Los Angeles, March 2.- The Southern California citrus fair of 1895, the sixth of the series held under the state appropriation in the southern part of appropriation in the southern part of the state, was opened to-night at 7:30 o'clock. This fair so successfully inaugurated outclasses any similar attempt made in California. It outranks anything of the kind to be seen in the quantity of fruit placed upon exhibition, in the taste displayed in its arrangement and in the elaborate decorations. The quality, too, is considered by competent judges to be better than in past seasons, the fruit being weightier and the color brighter. The fair will continue for the next ten days.

Broke the Chord of Life. SEATTLE, March 2 .- Joseph Evans, a miner at Franklin, challenged any man to break a half-Nelson hold on him and John Williams took him up. After three ineffectual attempts to break the hold Evans complained of being hurt, and was released and taken home, where he died forty-eight hours later of a frac-ture of the spinal column.

Mapuro, March 2.-The government has decided upon a military occupation of the disturbed district of Cuba. Orders have been issued to the royal navy and Trans-Atlantic Company to hasten preparations to transport 6,300 troops from Spain and a batalion from Porto Rico to Cubs.

Penitentiary Employee' Wages Cut. WALLA WALLA, Wash., March 2.—The board of penitentiary commissioners met to-day and cut the salaries of em-ployes \$231 per month. Guard Charles Taylor was discharged for neglect of duty and his place filled by H. W. Rakes.